

15th August, 1949

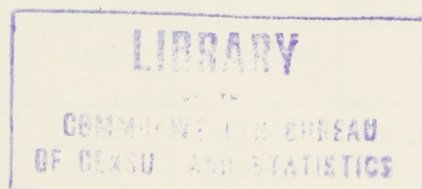
B.S.E. 1949/6

NEW SOUTH WALES

DIGEST OF CURRENT STATISTICS

C o n t e n t s

	<u>Page</u>
<u>GENERAL</u>	58
Part 1: <u>EMPLOYMENT, BUILDING AND NON-RURAL INDUSTRIES</u>	
Employment June, 1949	58
Juvenile Labour Year 1948	59
Oversea Migration March, 1949	59
Coal Production July, 1949	59
Gas & Electricity Year 1948/49	60
Motor Vehicle Registration Year 1948/49	60
New South Wales Railways Year 1948/49	61
Port of Sydney Year 1948/49	61
Factory Production Year 1948/49	62
Industrial Disputes June, 1949	63
New Building Year 1948/49	63
Part 2: <u>FINANCE AND TRADE</u>	
Trading Banks June, 1949	64
Savings Bank Deposits June, 1949	64
Retail Trade, Sydney May, 1949	65
Sydney Stock Exchange July, 1949	65
Real Estate and Mortgages Year 1948/49	66
Oversea Trade Year 1948/49	66
New South Wales Accounts Year 1948/49	67
Part 3: <u>RURAL INDUSTRIES</u>	
The Season	68
Wool	68
Dairying	68



26 AUG 1949

GENERAL

It is difficult to estimate the extent of unemployment caused by the coal strike which lasted from 27th June to 14th August, 1949. Unemployment benefits granted in this State reached a maximum of 101,449 (72,826 in the metropolitan and 28,623 in country areas) for the week ended 30th July and this figure began to fall quickly in the following week when power restrictions for industry were eased. It measures only those eligible for these benefits, viz. men between 16 and 65 and women between 16 and 60 years of age who satisfied the means test (based on income) and who did not participate in current strikes. Apart from those affected who were not eligible for unemployment benefits a number of disengaged persons did not apply because they were doing odd jobs or for other reasons. Besides mass unemployment the coal dispute has far-reaching effects on production, incomes, finance and trade. Statistics for June and July shown in this issue of the Digest only partly reflect those effects.

EMPLOYMENT AND NON-RURAL INDUSTRIESEMPLOYMENT - New South Wales

Employment in New South Wales (other than rural and female domestics) fell in June by 22,000 to 969,000. However, the number stood down because of the coal strike was very much greater as many named on pay-rolls for the last pay period (and recorded as employed) in June were unemployed at or before the end of the month.

EMPLOYMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES (excl: employers & workers on own account)
(thousands)

Month	WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT					Men from N.S.W. in Armed Forces
	Rural Males (a)	Domestics Females (b)	All other Wage Earners			
			Males	Females	Total	
1939 - July	41	52	530	168	698	6
1945 - July	23	19	541	247	788	224
1946 - July	27	20	625	243	868	44
1947 - July	26	n.a.	677	253	930	21
1948 - June		n.a.	702	262	964	15
- July	31	n.a.	702	263	965	14
1949 - April		n.a.	718	269	987	13
- May		n.a.	721	270	991	13
- June		n.a.	705	264	969	13

(a) Ascertained annually in March;
permanent employees only.

(b) Employed in private households.

Note: The number of employees recorded on P.R.T. returns relate to those whose names appeared on the last pay roll of the month irrespective of whether they were actually working at the end of the month.

The principal fall in the number of employees on pay rolls in June occurred in factories (16,900), and mines (3,100), but trade, commerce and service groups were also affected.

EMPLOYEES IN MAIN INDUSTRIES - NEW SOUTH WALES
(in thousands)

Month	Factor- ics	Building & Construct- ion	Mining & Quarry- ing	Transport & Commu- ication	Retail Trade	Commerce and Finance	Profess'l & Person'l Services	Other	Total Wage & Salary Earners
1939 - July	213.1	58.4	24.8	81.6	80.0	67.5	105.7	61.8	697.9
1945 - July	302.3	34.9	24.9	100.5	67.7	56.7	115.4	85.5	787.9
1947 - July	342.5	58.0	26.9	115.5	87.5	79.0	140.0	80.2	929.6
1948 - June	355.4	61.2	28.3	121.8	92.3	83.1	144.3	77.8	964.2
1949 - April	361.6	65.5	27.6	123.8	93.3	87.7	148.6	78.8	986.9
- May	363.0	65.9	27.8	125.6	93.6	88.2	148.1	79.0	991.2
- June	346.1	66.1	24.7	125.6	92.8	87.5	146.7	79.4	968.9

Note: The number of employees recorded on P.R.T. returns relate to those whose names appeared on the last pay roll of the month irrespective of whether they were actually working at the end of the month.

JUVENILE LABOUR - New South Wales

The birth rate (crude rate - New South Wales) fell from about 23 per 1,000 of population in 1921-30 to 17.29 in 1931-35 (22.21 in 1948) so that the number of juveniles becoming available for jobs has declined. Figures compiled by the Education Department show that in 1948 29,714 pupils left State schools compared with 34,510 in 1939. Of these approximately 10% of the boys and 20% of the girls transferred to the University, colleges or other branches of study. Of the remaining 13,609 boys about 26% intended to enter trades, 16% jobs as clerks or shop assistants and 21% unskilled work. Training opportunities in expanding industries have attracted more boys into trades and skilled occupations in recent years (1,496 in 1933, 2,306 in 1939 and 3,539 in 1948) and more are also entering the professions and public service. Against that, the number of boys going into rural jobs has fallen from 2,965 in 1933 and 1,813 in 1939 to 1,059 in 1948 and fewer are choosing general unskilled work. A progressively larger number of girls are taking jobs on leaving school with a corresponding fall in "home duties" (including occupations unstated) from 9,770 in 1933 to 4,526 in 1948. Many more girls choose employment as clerks, shop assistants and in the dressmaking trades while fewer are taking up general factory work or paid domestic service.

INTENDED OCCUPATIONS OF SCHOOL LEAVERS, N.S.W. STATE SCHOOLS

Occupation Groups	Boys					Girls			
	1933	1939	1946	1947	1948(d)	1933	1939	1947	1948(d)
Trades (a)	1,496	2,306	3,529	3,479	3,539	797	1,060	1,457	1,423
Factory Hands	492	1,297	947	914	1,014	526	1,038	808	840
Pastoral & Agricultural	2,965	1,813	1,045	1,030	1,059	...	...	...	...
Clerks & Shop Assistants	2,392	2,994	1,988	2,309	2,199	1,429	1,996	3,618	3,983
Professions & Public Service	557	699	848	852	918	128	152	640	502
Unskilled (b)	3,419	4,358	3,274	3,093	2,913	455	669	488	465
Others (c)	3,554	2,181	3,077	2,607	1,967	9,770	7,894	4,617	4,526
Total in Occupations	14,875	15,648	14,708	14,284	13,609	13,105	12,809	11,628	11,739
Transfers to other schools	1,641	1,947	1,701	1,514	1,538	2,501	4,106	2,998	2,828
TOTAL	16,516	17,595	16,409	15,798	15,147	15,606	16,915	14,626	14,567

(a) For girls: dressmakers, milliners & tailoresses and miscellaneous

(b) For girls: domestic service only

(c) Includes occupations unknown and for girls) home duties

(d) Preliminary

OVERSEA MIGRATION - Australia

The war-time influx of evacuees into Australia, as shown by a net migration gain of 20,800 for the years 1940 to 1945 was partly reversed in 1946 when nearly 30,000 persons departed from Australia permanently (mainly returning evacuees, war brides, etc.). Since then the rate of immigration has increased rapidly. Taking the excess of permanent arrivals over departures (permanency being defined by intention to reside for a year or more in Australia or abroad), the net gains rose from 12,186 in 1947 to 48,468 in 1948 and 25,380 for the March quarter of 1949.

Of 96,000 migrants (53,500 males and 42,500 females) who arrived to take up permanent residence in Australia in the 15 months ended March, 1949, about 60,700 (61%) were British and most of the balance Displaced Persons from Eastern Europe. By occupation they included 12,500 craftsmen, 11,500 in semi-skilled or unskilled occupations, 6,000 for rural industries, 7,800 in the commercial and clerical group and 42,800 not gainfully employed (mostly housewives, children and students).

OVERSEA MIGRATION - Australia

Permanent Migration (a) excl. troop movements	Six Years 1940-1945	Year 1946	Year 1947	Year 1948	March Qr. 1949
Arrivals	48,676	18,217	31,765	65,739	30,428
Departures	27,875	29,806	19,579	17,271	5,048
Balance	+ 20,801	-11,589	+12,186	+48,468	+25,380

(a) Persons intending residence in Australia or abroad for a year or more; arrivals include war-time evacuees from England and Asia.

COAL PRODUCTION - New South Wales

The production of 5.20 mill. tons of coal in the 22 weeks ended June 18th, 1949 was the best result for this period since the record year of 1942. Flood conditions affected production in the following week, and a general strike halted work at all coal mines on June 27th. On August 2nd the military forces took over

some open-cut mines and began to work them in two or three shifts a day. Production for the first week of operations (full seven days) which were still hampered by initial difficulties of repairing and installing machinery, etc., totalled 46,000 tons. Open-cut production (all mines) in the first half of the year had averaged about 26,000 tons a week (one shift, five day week) equivalent to about 12% of total coal production.

PRODUCTION OF COAL - New South Wales - in thousand tons

	Yearly Ave, 1937-39	Year				Period ended (a)		
		1942	1946	1947	1948	19.7.1947	17.7.1948	16.7.1949
Underground	10,273	12,150	10,430	10,724	10,467	5,568	5,357	4,768
Open-cut	-	56	756	959	1,254	479	635	656
T o t a l	10,273	12,206	11,186	11,683	11,721	6,047	5,992	5,424

(a) 28 weeks in 1947, 27 weeks in 1948 and 26 weeks in 1949

GAS AND ELECTRICITY - New South Wales and Sydney

Production of gas and electricity in 1948-49 was at record levels in spite of severe winter power restrictions in July-August, 1948 and from May, 1949 onward, short interruptions of gas supply throughout the year and the drastic rationing introduced in the last week of June, 1949. Gas production in New South Wales for the year totalled 18,161 mill.cub.ft., that is 68 mill.cub.ft. more than in 1947-48 and about two thirds more than in 1938-39. Electricity generated in the State in 1948-49 was 3,718 mill. kWh. or 172 mill. kWh. above the previous year and 91% more than in 1938-39.

Power undertakings are among the largest consumers of coal. In 1947-48 when 11.78 mill. tons of coal were produced and 8.1 mill. tons were used within the State for industry and transport, New South Wales electricity works used 2.17 mill. tons of coal, town gas works 890,000 tons and coke works (industrial gas) 2.08 mill. tons. As power undertakings held only a few days supply of coal the strike beginning on 27th June forced an immediate drastic curtailment of their operations, the cessation of supplies to all but a few essential industrial and commercial users, and severe restrictions on domestic consumption.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY - Year and Month

N.S.W. Production	Year ended June				1948	1949		
	1939	1947	1948	1949	June	April	May	June
Gas. mill.cub.ft.	10,896	16,744	18,093	18,161	1,488	1,536	1,730	1,418
Electricity mill. kWh.	1,948	3,229	3,546	3,718	331	299	336	295
Gas & El'y Consumption, Sydney								
Index-1937-39 = 100(a)	104	161	174	179	173	188	190	133

(a) Seasonally adjusted

Distribution of gas and power between different users in Sydney in 1947 (latest figures available) was as follows:

Sydney County Council - in mill. kWh. - industrial (high and low voltage) 483, commercial 125, domestic 335, others incl. bulk supplies 164 - a total of 1,107 mill. kWh. as against 633 mill kWh. in 1939.

Metropolitan gas works (A.G.L. and North Shore) - sales to commercial and industrial users 3,134 mill.cub.ft., domestic users 10,235 mill.cub.ft. - a total of 13,369 mill.cub.ft. as against 8,445 mill.cub.ft. in 1939.

Gas and electricity consumption in Sydney in 1948-49 as shown by the index was 3% higher than in 1947-48 and 79% above the pre-war average.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTRATIONS - New South Wales

Registrations of new motor vehicles reached record levels in the year ended June, 1949. For new cars they averaged 2,122 a month compared with 1,388 in 1947-48 and 1,847 pre-war. The number of cars on the State register which had dropped from 213,331 in June, 1939 to 182,972 in June, 1945 regained the pre-war level in 1948 and reached 232,837 in June, 1949. Recent increases were mainly due to greater supplies of British cars. Before the war about a third of new cars came from the United Kingdom; this proportion rose to about 50% in 1947 and 77% in 1948-49. In that year of 25,466 new cars registered 19,471 were imported from the U.K., 426 from other European countries, 4,790 from North America and 779 were Australian Holden cars.

The rise in imports of British commercial vehicles was even more striking. In 1938 18% of new lorries, vans and utilities came from the U.K., in 1947 12% and in 1948-49 50% (71% in June, 1949). Of 11,674 new lorries, vans and utilities registered in that year 5,849 came from U.K., 7 from other European countries and

5,818 from North America. At the end of June, 1949 140,338 lorries, utilities and vans and 4,455 road tractors were on the State register compared with 76,726 and 1,035 in June, 1939.

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES - New South Wales

Year ended June	New Vehicles Registered		Civilian Vehicles on Register			
	Cars	Lorries(a)	Cars	Public Pass Vehicles(b)	Lorries(a)	Total of Foregoing(c)
	Monthly Averages		As at end of Period			
Av. 1937-1939	1,847	775	213,331	4,807	77,761	295,899
Av. 1942-1945	50	192	182,972	4,853	84,703	272,528
1946	44	288	188,191	5,213	99,232	292,636
1947	666	478	195,857	5,631	115,918	317,406
1948	1,388	802	210,506	6,262	130,811	347,579
1949	2,122	1,040	232,837	6,635	144,793	384,265

(a) Includes utilities, vans and road tractors. (b) Includes buses, taxis, hire cars and tourist cars. (c) Excludes motor cycles (36,379 at 30/6/1949), trailers (21,525) and trader's plates (1,781).

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Railway traffic in New South Wales in the year 1948-49 was maintained at a high level, despite difficulties caused by coal stoppages and arrears in maintenance and construction work. Passenger journeys totalled 263 million, about the same as in 1947-48 and goods traffic 16.90 mill. tons or 510,000 tons less than in the previous year. The railways system has not been extended in recent years but constructional improvements and fuller use of railway facilities have enabled a much greater volume of traffic to be carried than before the war. Increases between 1938-39 and 1948-49 were 41% for passenger traffic and 15% for goods traffic.

Higher fares and freight rates (as from 13/8/1947) raised railway earnings considerably during the past two years but this increase was overtaken in 1948-49 by the rise in working expenses and the surplus on working account fell from £5.89 mill. in 1947-48 to £3.92 mill. in 1948-49, the lowest surplus for 15 years. Capital charges to be met from this surplus (plus the Government subsidy of £800,000 for developmental lines and some minor adjustments) exceeded £7 mill. in recent years. The Premier announced early in June that the deficiency on railway account for 1948-49 would be approximately £1,945,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Year ended June	Passenger Journeys	Goods, exc. livestock	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses	Surplus on Working A/c.	Capital Charges	Net Surplus + Deficiency -
	millions	mill. tons	£ mill.	£ mill.	£ mill.	£ mill.	£ mill. (a)
1939	186.7	14.68	19.14	14.54	4.60	6.82	- 1.17
1946	267.4	15.87	31.31	24.93	6.38	7.28	+ 0.15
1947	261.6	16.54	30.35	25.88	4.47	7.33	- 1.56
1948	263.0	17.41	36.90	31.01	5.89	7.15	+ 0.11
1949	263.1	16.90	39.66	35.74	3.92	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Surplus on working a/c plus £800,000 Government contribution for developmental lines, less capital charges and other minor adjustments.

PORT OF SYDNEY

The weight of inward cargo handled in the Port of Sydney in 1948-49, 5.35 mill. tons, was greater than in the two preceding years and in 1938-39 but was less than during the war years. Imports from overseas were comparatively high with 2.68 mill. tons and the decline in inter-state imports was incidental to unusual wheat imports in 1947 (195,000 tons) due to the 1946-47 crop failure in this State. Imports of other primary produce (sugar, molasses, tallow, timber, etc.) from other States were well maintained. Imports from other State ports into Sydney included coal: 1.22 mill. tons in 1938-39, 1.54 mill. tons in 1947-48 and 1.37 mill tons in 1948-49.

Outward cargo shipped in 1948-49, 2.81 mill. tons, recovered from the low level of the previous year largely because of heavier shipment of wheat and flour to oversea ports (1.02 mill. tons, as against 0.57 mill. tons in 1947-48) and wool exports (480,000 tons) were also high.

SHIPPING CARGO IN THE PORT OF SYDNEY
(Thousand tons)

Period	OVERSEA	INTERSTATE Inward Cargo	INTRASTATE	TOTAL
Year 1938-39	2,045	1,187	1,896	5,128
1944-45	2,740	1,485	1,625	5,850
1945-46	2,661	1,157	1,580	5,398
1946-47	2,086	1,079	1,710	4,875
1947-48	2,431	1,045	1,839	5,315
1948-49	2,683	1,009	1,658	5,350
		Outward Cargo		
Year 1938-39	1,429	798	340	2,567
1944-45	2,428	602	177	3,207
1945-46	2,033	414	152	2,599
1946-47	1,965	482	158	2,605
1947-48	1,719	512	141	2,372
1948-49	2,162	535	115	2,812

In 1948-49 4,142 ships of a net tonnage of 7.59 mill. tons entered the Port of Sydney, as against 7,384 ships of 11.65 mill. net tonnage in 1938-39; as the cargoes handled in 1948-49 were heavier this points to an increased utilisation of ships' carrying capacity.

Cargoes handled in 1948-49 in the Port of Newcastle by 2,367 vessels totalled 1.47 mill. tons discharged and 4.70 mill. tons shipped (coal, iron and steel, wool, etc.)

FACTORY PRODUCTION - New South Wales

Industrial production was set back severely in June, 1949 at first through electricity rationing because of insufficient power supplies and then through the coal strike which led to the closing down of many factories in the last week of the month. However, production results for the year ended June, 1949 were on the whole satisfactory when compared with 1947-48 and with pre-war. (Production figures for 1948-49 quoted below are subject to slight revision.)

FOOD AND DRINK: Factory production of butter, cheese and of condensed and concentrated milk declined over the year but output of full cream milk powder and other products and use of milk for fresh milk increased. Total use of whole milk in 1948-49 was about the same as in 1947-48 (296 mill. gall.), that is approximately 6% below 1938-39. The good wheat crop resulted in record activity at flour mills. Production of table and cooking margarine, biscuits and ice cream was also well above 1947-48 and 1938-39 while production of jam and preserved fruit declined. Beer output reached the record of 55.6 mill. gallons or about two-thirds above pre-war.

Year ended	Flour (a)	Butter	Jam	Biscuits	Margarine		Bacon & Ham	Ice Cream	Beer
					Table	Other			
June	'000 tons		m i l l i o n		l b s.			mill.	gallons
1939	547	114	21	44	4	22	26	2	34
1947	537	60	52	48	9	22	35	5	51
1948	532	76	59	48	5	28	32	6	46
1949	642	75	34	55	12	33	29	7	56

(a) Tons of 2,000 lbs.

COAL, METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS: Coal output in 1948-49, though above pre-war was insufficient for industrial demands. Coke supplies decreased causing a fall in output of pig iron from 1.11 mill. tons in 1938-39 and 1.03 mill. tons in 1947-48 to 897,000 tons in 1948-49, and of ingot steel from 1.17 mill. tons and 1.34 mill. tons to 1.13 mill. tons respectively. Considerable increases were recorded in the production of combustion motors (other than marine) and electric motors over 1 h.p.

Year ended June	Coal	Coke (Metallurg)	Pig Iron	Ingot Steel	Int. Comb. Engines		Electric Motors	
					Marine	Other	Under 1 h.p.	Over 1 h.p.
	t h o u s a n d		t o n s		t h o u s a n d s			
1939	11,200	1,136	1,105	1,169	977	1,214	... 26,671 ...	
1947	11,212	1,184	926	1,316	2,803	8,943	... 82,382 ...	
1948	11,780	1,366	1,030	1,343	2,839	11,165	80,465	25,533
1949	11,736	1,126	897	1,129	2,331	14,025	79,169	31,566

The post-war expansion in the **BUILDING MATERIALS** and **FITTINGS** industries continued in 1948-49. Production of timber and cement and of most types of stoves, baths, sinks and heaters increased considerably.

Year ended June	Sawn Timber (Native)	Cement	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Cooking Stoves			Baths All Types	Sinks (Stainless Steel)	Gas Meters
				Gas	Electric (a)	Solid Fuel			
	mill. s.f.	'000 tons	'000 sq.yd.	t h o u s a n d s					
1939	179.4	432	5,291	18	5	17	n.a.	n.a.	25
1947	300.9	393	9,657	13	n.a.	12	n.a.	7	33
1948	332.6	441	9,018	15	9	11	35	13	44
1949	347.7	485	8,566	24	14	13	44	14	44

(a) Excludes stovettes since 1946-47

MISCELLANEOUS: There was again increased manufacture of refrigerators other than of the gas type. Production of household soap and soap powders and extracts also increased.

Year ended June	Refrigerators-Household			S o a p			Sulphate of Ammonia	Tobacco and Cigarettes
	Electric	Gas	Kerosene	Household	Toilet	Extracts & Powders		
	in thousands				'000 cwt.		'000 tons	'000 lbs.
1939	.....	13	.....	322	107	60	21	15,252
1947	22	13	7	161	188	196	22	19,813
1948	31	26	9	217	225	280	25	19,565
1949	51	22	11	254	222	328	29	n.a.

Comparison of production for 1948-49 with 1938-39 shows that new and expanded factories have added greatly to the productive capacity of the State. Examples of greatly increased output can be seen in the figures for internal combustion engines, electric motors, electric stoves, refrigerators, soap products and other items.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES - New South Wales

A general stop-work meeting on the coal fields on 17th June, 1949 followed by the general strike as from 27th June affected about 14,600 coal mining employees (excluding deputies, safety-men and others not affected by the strike). In other industries the main disputes in June were at the Clyde Engineering Works where about 1,000 men have been idle since March, as well as some shorter disputes on the water-front and at the State abattoirs.. The figures given below refer to man-working days lost in industries where disputes occur; they do not measure time lost in other industries through disputes originating elsewhere and thus do not show the effect of the coal strike on total employment.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES - New South Wales

Thousand Man-Days Lost

	Yearly Average		Y e a r				Monthly Average			
	1937-39	1940-44	1945	1946	1947	1948	Mar.Qr.	April	May	June
Coal Mining	466	473	630	299	388	471	29	24	8	88
Other Employment	178	338	1,249	617	739	304	26	50	28	32
TOTAL	644	811	1,879	916	1,127	775	55	74	36	120

NEW BUILDING - New South Wales

The number of new houses and flats completed in June quarter (4,814) was 864 more than in March quarter, 1949 and 407 more than in June quarter, 1948. It was again exceeded by commencements (5,835) and the total number of uncompleted dwellings rose to 24,656 at the end of June, 1949. Completions rose from 12,344 in the year 1946-47 to 15,415 in 1947-48 and 18,758 in 1948-49. In the four years since the end of the war about 50,400 houses and 1,500 new dwellings in flats have been recorded as completed; this excludes some houses on farms and temporary dwellings such as converted huts. About two-thirds of the dwellings completed in 1948-49 were in the County of Cumberland.

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS IN HOUSES AND FLATS, New South Wales

(Includes owner-built houses, but excludes some farm houses & military huts)

P e r i o d	AUTHORISED (a)	UNCOMPLETED at beg. of period	COMMENCED in period	Total in building	COMPLETED in period	UNCOMPLETED at end of Period
Year 1946-47	28,315	9,303	18,383	27,686	12,344	15,342
1947-48	29,676	15,342	20,900	26,242	15,415	20,827
1948-49	33,117	20,827	22,587	43,414	18,758	24,656
Qtr. 1948 - June	8,232	19,221	6,013	25,234	4,407	20,827
1949 - Mar.	8,087	22,445	5,140	27,585	3,950	23,635
June	8,778	23,635	5,835	29,470	4,814	24,656

(a) Permits issued for private houses plus contracts let for Government houses.

"Uncompleted" includes some houses occupied prior to completion.

PART 11: FINANCE AND TRADETRADING BANKS - Australia

Trading bank deposits reached a peak of £831 mill. in April 1949 and declined to £817 mill. in June due to the seasonal mid-year demand for funds which also caused a rise of £10 mill. in advances during the two months. Comparing June figures deposits increased by £21 mill. in 1946-47, £69 mill. in 1947-48 and by £109 mill. (incl. statistical adjustment of £9 mill.) in 1948-49; the rising trend during the past two years reflects high export returns, capital inflow, heavy industrial activity and rising prices. Over the year 1948-49 88 per cent. of the additional funds deposited with bank were required for re-deposit on Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank. However, the banks also increased their advances substantially (£43 mill. including the adjustment), in some cases by borrowing from the Commonwealth Bank, as shown in a rise of £23 mill. in Balances due to other Banks, and through a reduction of their holdings of cash and Treasury bills.

NINE TRADING BANKS - Business within Australia

Month (Weekly Averages)	Deposits at credit of customers	Balances due to Other Banks	Advances to Customers	Public Secur- ities	Special A/c with C'wth Bank	Treas- ury Bills	Cash Items	Ratios to Deposits	
								Advan- ces	Spec- ial A/c
		£ million						%	%
1939 - June	318	1	292	22	-	24	29	92	-
1946 - June	627	1	224	123	258	40	32	36	41
1947 - June	648	3	290	275	275	14	34	45	43
1948 - May	708	19	344	59	287	26	44	49	41
- June	717	27	349	59	293	19	46	49	41
1949 - April	831(a)	34	373(a)	63	379	19	44	45	46
- May	826(a)	45	375(a)	63	389	13	47	45	47
- June	817(a)	50	383(a)	62	381	11	40	47	47

(a) Following a technical adjustment in bank returns, deposits and advances were reduced by £9 million as from January, 1949.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Deposits of the nine trading banks in this State increased by £40 mill. in the first three post-war years and by another £36 mill. (plus adjustment, see above, not ascertained separately for the State) between June 1948 and 1949. Advances increased less rapidly during the past year than in the other States but as usual the advances to deposit ratio (50%) remained well above the Commonwealth average (47%). Prior to the war bank loans in New South Wales nearly equalled and sometimes exceeded bank deposits.

NINE TRADING BANKS - DEPOSITS & ADVANCES - NEW SOUTH WALES

	June Quarter		Month of June			
	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£ m i l l i o n					
Deposits	117	225	237	244	265	301
Advances	120	83	91	117	143	150

The nine principal trading banks (two in process of amalgamation) three foreign banks and the Commonwealth Bank and Rural Bank transact trading bank business in New South Wales. In June, 1949, the Commonwealth and Rural Banks held £54 mill. in deposits, or 15% of the total of 14 banks and had granted loans amounting to £56 mill. or 27% of the total.

New South Wales - June, 1949

	Deposits £ mill.	Advances £ mill.
Nine Principal Trading Banks	301.34	150.37
Three Foreign Banks	3.51	2.00
Rural Bank, General Bank Department	13.11	29.29
Commonwealth Bank, General Banking, Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, Industrial Finance Departments	40.54	26.97
All Fourteen Banks	<u>358.50</u>	<u>208.63</u>

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

Savings bank deposits in New South Wales reached the record of £244.5 in June, 1949, nearly three times the pre-war figure. After the heavy increase in savings during the war and first post-war year when demobilisation credits were added,

deposits declined in 1946-47 by £8.7 mill. as temporarily held balances were withdrawn and new deposits decreased. From January, 1948 deposits began to accumulate again though withdrawals have remained high. New deposits for the six months ended June, 1949 totalled £86.5 mill., compared with £78.2 mill. in the same period of 1948. Factors in the increase are high employment and wages, the Government savings campaign, and suspension (in February, 1949) of the sale of savings certificates. The latter averaged £360,000 a month (sales net of redemptions, £200,000 a month) in 1945-48 in New South Wales.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS (£ million)						
Period	New South Wales				Total Deposits at	
	Deposits lodged	Withdrawals made	Net Increase (+) or decrease (-)	Interest added in June	end of Period	
					N.S.W.	Australia
1939 Jan. - June	not available		- 0.7	1.6	87.5	245.6
1945 July - Dec.	90.8	69.4	+ 21.4	-	219.6	622.6
1946 Jan. - June	100.5	87.4	+ 13.1	3.6	236.3	663.6
July - Dec.	84.2	89.2	- 5.0	-	231.3	653.8
1947 Jan. - June	75.0	78.7	- 3.7	3.8	231.4	660.0
July - Dec.	82.8	82.9	- 0.1	-	231.3	661.9
1948 Jan. - June	78.2	76.3	+ 1.9	3.8	237.0	681.3
July - Dec.	85.3	84.4	+ 0.9	-	237.9	688.4
1949 Jan. - June	86.5	83.8	+ 2.7	3.9	244.5	714.2

Savings deposits with all Australian savings banks increased from £245.6 mill. in June, 1939 and £681.3 mill. in June, 1948 to £714.2 mill. in June, 1949. Increased savings activity is also evident in bond subscriptions. National Income estimates show that direct savings by individuals rose from £44 mill. or 6% of personal income in 1938-39 to £191 mill. or 12% in 1947-48.

RETAIL TRADE (Large Sydney Stores)

The value of retail sales in large Sydney stores in May, 1949 was 15% above May, 1948, and for the three months ended May, 12% above 1948. The rate of increase slackened during the current year but exceeded that of prices, and thus the high volume of turnover of recent years has been maintained. The Commonwealth Bank's retail sales index (seasonally adjusted, three months average, centred) rose from 100 in 1938-39 and for April from 170 in 1946 to 234 in 1948 and 263 in 1949. Averaged over the first five months of the year the increase in retail stock values compared with a year earlier diminished from 39% in 1947 to 29% in 1948 and 8% in 1949. The Commonwealth Bank index of retail stock values for April, 1949 was 151% above pre-war.

RETAIL TRADE - LARGE SYDNEY STORES							
Percentage Increase on same period of previous year							
Three months moving Average ended month shown	VALUE OF SALES			Month	VALUE OF STOCKS		
	1947	1948	1949		1947	1948	1949
	%	%	%		%	%	%
January	22	17	16	January	39	24	11
February	22	19	15	February	39	24	8
March	15	20	17	March	38	30	7
April	14	24	12	April	39	29	6
May	13	22	12	May	41	26	6
Increase five months ended May	13	21	13		39	29	8

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE

Share prices in Sydney continued the downward trend of recent months early in July without undue selling pressure and then firmed when the London and New York stock markets took an upward turn. Announcement of the Privy Council decision in the Banking Case strengthened the market for a time but continuance of the coal strike and pessimistic reports about Great Britain's financial position checked the upward movement. For the month the index for 34 active shares fell from 246.4 in June, 1949 to 244.2 in July; the lowest point for three years and 14% below the record reached in January, 1948. The recent recession has affected all major share groups excepting pastoral the finance companies which benefit from the strong export position and bank shares (not included in the index).

INDEX OF SHARES PRICES - Sydney. (Compiled by N.S.W. Govt. Statistician)
Prices of Ordinary Shares (excl: Banks) - Par Value = 100

Month	Manufact'g & Distributing	Retail	Public Utilities	Pastoral Finance	Insurance	Total 75 Companies	34 Active Shares
1939 - August	212.6	168.2	156.0	118.2	263.9	174.4	181.9
1942 - March	173.0	138.3	120.8	110.3	213.7	140.6	147.0
1946 - December	292.4	251.6	197.3	160.7	322.5	229.7	247.2
1948 - January	361.4	315.5	184.7	191.7	407.8	271.5	283.7
1949 - June	326.9	274.4	153.1	171.7	462.3	242.4	246.4
- July	323.6	271.4	153.5	173.5	456.1	239.7	244.2

NOTE: Regulations restricting trading and price movements in company shares imposed in February, 1942, with subsequent amendments, were rescinded in January, 1947.

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES - New South Wales

Real estate turnovers have increased in recent months. The number (8,255) and value (£7.02 mill.) of sales, as shown by transfer documents in July 1949 was at record levels, the value being 35% above the monthly average for 1948-49.

REGISTERED CONVEYANCES AND TRANSFERS, New South Wales

Number Value (£.mill.)	Year ended June					1948	1949		
	1939	1945	1947	1948	1949	July	May	June	July
	50,295	43,521	87,532	79,694	86,201	6,437	7,495	7,852	8,255
	35.27	23.35	57.90	60.20	62.23	4.62	5.67	6.09	7.02

The value of new mortgages registered rose from a pre-war average of £24.26 mill. and £30.92 mill. in 1947-48 to £32.52 mill. in 1948-49, mainly due to the increase in first mortgages on urban property from £12.40 mill. to £17.35 mill. and £20.29 mill. while mortgages on rural property did not exceed the pre-war average.

REGISTERED MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE IN NEW SOUTH WALES (£million)

Yearly Average	First Mortgages				Collateral, Second & Other	Total Mortgages
	Urban	Rural	Unspecified	Total		
1936-39	12.40	5.16	1.24	18.80	5.46	24.26
1940-44	5.56	1.68	0.16	7.40	2.60	10.00
1946-47	14.83	4.40	0.67	19.90	5.15	25.05
1947-48	17.35	4.38	1.71	23.44	7.48	30.92
1948-49	20.29	5.14	0.17	25.60	6.92	32.52

Since the war a growing number of mortgages has been granted by agencies catering for home finance (Government, building societies, etc.). Of the total number of mortgages registered 80% were granted by the Government, banks or institutions in 1948-49 compared with 70% in 1938-39, with a reduction in mortgage loans granted by individual lenders.

NUMBER OF FIRST MORTGAGES REGISTERED IN N.S.W. - CLASSES OF LENDERS

Year	Government, Banks and Institutions						Private Lenders	Total all Mortgages
	Govern- ment	Common- wealth Bank	Rural Bank	Building Societies	Others	Total		
1938-39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,574	5,939	19,513
1947-48	1,816	999	3,261	8,612	1,474	16,162	4,400	20,562
1948-49	2,088	895	3,164	9,057	1,356	16,560	4,077	20,637

The average rate of interest on private first mortgages has remained practically unchanged at 4.4% for urban securities and 4.3% for rural securities during the past three years (5.6% and 5.2% in 1939). Present regulations provide for a maximum rate of 4½% on mortgages up to £5,000; for greater amounts or higher rates Treasury permission must first be obtained.

OVERSEA TRADE - Australia

Higher prices and greater shipments of wool, wheat and flour were the main factors in increasing merchandise exports from £405 mill. in 1947-48 to 545.6 mill. in 1948-49; in pre-war years exports did not exceed £150 mill. a year (£121.5 mill. in 1938-39). Merchandise imports on 1948-49 were valued at £414 mill. or £76 mill. more than in 1947-48, principal increases being in textiles, oils, metal manufactures and machinery. Import prices rose only slightly over the year (Commonwealth Bank index in March quarter was 275 in 1948 and 281 in 1949) and Australia's terms of trade improved greatly. The surplus of £132 mill. on merchandise account was a record; the highest surplus in the immediate pre-war period was about £47 mill. in 1933-34.

OVERSEA TRADE - AUSTRALIA (£A millions - f.o.b.)

Particulars	Year ended June			
	1939	1947	1948	1949
Merchandise: Exports	121.5	308.9	405.0	545.6
Imports	113.2	208.4	338.1	414.0
Merchandise Balance	8.3	100.5	66.9	131.6
Bullion & Specie				
Net Balance	15.7	- 1.0	3.3	0.4
Total Balance	24.0	99.5	70.2	132.0

The above figures are for goods shipped, and discrepancies between the period of transaction, payment and shipment of certain export produce mean that they do not measure the trade position quite accurately. Shipments of "old wool" in particular, (wool bought and paid for by the British authorities during the war but not shipped immediately) worth about £14 mill. in 1945-46, £41 mill. in 1946-47, £4 mill. in 1947-48 and £6 mill. in 1948-49 are included with exports of those years. The import figures shown do not include freight and insurance charges, estimated at £40 mill. for 1947-48.

Principal increases in export quantities in 1948-49 over 1947-48 were for wheat and flour, wool, tinned meats, pig lead and sugar and, with the exception of the last two, these quantities were also well above pre-war. Export quantities fell for beef and lamb, apples, hides and skins. Butter exports remained at last year's low level but there was an increase in shipments of cheese and dried milk. Exports of foodstuffs, animal and vegetable substances, minerals and pig lead made up 92% of total export values. Exports of yarns, textiles and apparel declined from £6.9 mill. in 1947-48 to £3.9 mill. in 1948-49 and exports of other manufactured articles also were proportionately small. However, compared with pre-war, an increasing proportion of primary produce is being exported in processed form, such as scoured wool, canned meat, flour, leather, etc.

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES, YEAR ENDED JUNE, AUSTRALIA

	Unit	Quantities (millions)			Values (£ million)			
		1939	1948	1949	1939	1947	1948	1949
Wool: Greasy	lbs.	780	774	982	36.6	96.8	118.6	195.8
Scoured etc.	lbs.	70	164	157	5.3	29.3	30.1	35.9
Wheat	bushel	63	60	83	8.7	6.3	52.8	66.8
Wheaten Flour	lbs.	1,450	1,569	1,706	4.5	22.5	31.8	35.1
Butter	lbs.	230	185	184	12.9	12.6	20.6	23.8
Meat frozen (a)	lbs.	458	359	307	9.1	9.1	10.4	10.0
Tinned Meats	lbs.	15	94	133	.5	7.7	5.9	8.4
Skins - Sheep	No.	14	12	12	2.4	7.5	7.6	7.5
Skins - Rabbit	lbs.	4	12	10	.4	6.1	3.9	3.0
Lead	tons	0.20	0.14	0.16	4.3	10.9	13.8	22.1

(a) Beef, lamb and mutton

Trade with the United Kingdom increased considerably in 1948-49, imports rising from £132 mill. in 1947-48 (3% of total) to £209 mill. (50%) and exports from £156 mill. (38%) to £232 mill. (42%). Other major increases were made in exports to France, Italy, Japan and Russia, mainly through larger wool shipments. Australian imports from the United States fell from £67 mill. to £42 mill. and exports to the United States from £35 mill. to £32 mill.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

State revenue (£99.23 mill.) exceeded expenditure (£99.06 mill.) by £170,000 in 1948-49, compared with deficiencies of £190,000 and £1.85 mill. in the two previous years. Governmental revenue increased by £7.04 mill. throughout 1948-49 due to increase in Commonwealth tax reimbursements (£3.48 mill.), State taxes revenue (£1.02 mill.) and in receipts from land, services, etc. On the expenditure side Governmental appropriations required £4.37 mill. more than in 1947-48.

Increased receipts from the railways (£3.39 mill.) were over-balanced by higher working expenditure (£5.49 mill.) while the position on the working account of the tram and bus services and Sydney Harbour showed a small improvement over the year. A preliminary announcement put the deficiencies (including capital charges, etc.) on railway account for 1948-49 at £1,245,000 (surplus of £112,000 in 1947-48) and on tram and bus account at £320,000 (£675,000 deficiency in 1947-48) and the surplus for the Sydney Harbour Trust at £140,000 (£123,000 in 1947-48).

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE (£ millions)

Revenue					Expenditure				
i t e m	1946	1947	1948	1949	I t e m	1946	1947	1948	1949
From Commonwealth:					Interest, Exchange				
Towards Interest	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	and Sinking Fund	17.2	16.7	16.8	17.2
Tax Reimbursements	15.5	16.5	18.5	22.0	Less Recoups	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6
Hospital Benefits	-	1.1	1.2	1.8	Net Debt Charges	15.4	14.8	15.0	15.6
State Taxation	6.7	7.7	9.3	10.3	Expenditure other				
Other Governmental	7.5	7.8	9.2	11.1(a)	than Debt Charges:-				
Total Governmental	32.6	36.0	41.1	48.1	Governmental	24.9	29.2	33.7	38.1
Railways	31.9	31.5	37.2	40.6	Railways	24.1	25.8	30.1	35.6
Trams & Buses	6.0	6.3	8.0	8.9	Trams & Buses	6.3	6.5	8.3	8.9
M.S.B. Sydney Harbour	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	M.S.B. Sydney Harbour	.8	.6	.8	.9
Total Business	39.3	39.1	46.6	51.1	Total Business (b)	31.2	32.9	39.2	45.4
TOTAL REVENUE	71.9	75.1	87.7	99.2	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	71.5	76.9	87.9	99.1

(a) Includes £220,000 from Commonwealth for administration of prices, rents and land sales control.

(b) Working expenses only; capital charges included under debt charges above.

Works expenditure from loan funds, less repayments, for the year 1948-49 totalled £22.1 million as against £15.1 million in 1947-48.

PART III: RURAL INDUSTRIES

THE SEASON:

Most parts of the State received moderate to good rainfalls in June and July, but the Central and Far Southern Coastal areas suffered serious flood damage towards the end of June. Further early falls are needed in wheat districts to maintain growth. Winter rains in pastoral districts have been below average and pastures are beginning to deteriorate, particularly in the West. Heavy snowfalls on the Southern Highlands in July caused considerable stock losses.

RAINFALL INDEX - NEW SOUTH WALES
Normal Rainfall - 100 for each month & year

	Sheep Districts					Wheat District				Coastal Dairying Districts			
	N.	C.	S.	W.	Total	N.	C.	S.	Total	N.	C.	S.	Total
1946 - Year	77	63	101	87	83	62	69	102	83	84	89	80	85
1947 - Year	126	131	119	145	127	118	130	124	125	118	109	96	113
1948 - Year	102	103	99	92	101	98	100	96	97	106	95	96	102
1949 - March	99	147	227	388	186	64	152	248	200	161	165	145	160
April	91	82	51	35	75	118	72	56	63	79	79	37	74
May	45	98	129	165	101	41	91	120	103	82	68	138	85
June	111	105	56	46	84	110	112	37	65	99	282	317	174
July	63	62	104	62	76	51	65	111	92	85	143	61	97

N. Northern; C. Central; S. Southern; W. Western.

WOOL

Wool deliveries into New South Wales stores in the 1948-49 season totalled 1.23 mill. bales, the highest receipts since 1943-44. Sales were held up by a dispute in the wool stores in March and 79,000 bales remained unsold in store at the end of the season (as against 15,000 bales in June, 1948 and 39,000 bales in 1947). Wool sold reached the record value of £67.3 mill., compared with £53 mill. in 1947-48 and returns varying from £15 mill. to £25 mill. in the immediate pre-war period. Of the 1.15 mill. bales sold in 1948-49, about 80% were disposed of in Sydney, 15% in Newcastle and 5% in Goulburn. Before the war only about 30,000 bales a year were handled in Newcastle, and Goulburn was not established as a selling centre until 1939.

SALES OF WOOL, New South Wales and Australia

S E A S O N	NEW SOUTH WALES (a)		AUSTRALIA		AV. PRICE, d. per lb. greasy	
	'000 Bales	£ mill.	'000 Bales	£ mill.	New South Wales	Australia
1930-31	1,064	11.7	2,481	28.2	8.7	8.4
1936-37	1,272	26.3	2,924	60.5	16.4	16.5
1938-39(b)	1,177	15.5	2,962	39.1	10.3	10.4
Av. 1939-40/1945-46	1,316	24.9	3,414	65.5	14.3	14.6
1946-47	1,086	32.9	2,949	92.3(c)	23.6	24.5
1947-48	1,073	53.0	3,076	155.5(c)	37.9	39.5
1948-49	1,150	67.3	3,242	194.6(c)	46.8	48.1
1948-49 Sydney	926	53.7				
Newcastle	170	10.2				
Goulburn	54	3.4				

(a) Sydney, Newcastle and (since 1939-40) Goulburn; excl. Albury

(b) Average six seasons, appraisements on basis of contract price, exclusive of profits from re-sale of J.O. stocks as yet undistributed.

(c) Excl. sales of J.O. stocks in Australia yielding £5.4 mill. in 1946-47, £14 mill. in 1947-48 and £20 mill. in 1948-49.

Wool offerings in other States of the Commonwealth also recovered from the low level of the two previous years, but the total sold in Australia in 1948-49 (3.24 mill. bales; 3.21 mill. bales from the 1948-49 clip and 35,000 bales carried over from 1947-48) was still below the appraisalment period average of 3.41 mill. bales. The average price in 1948-49 (46.8d. per lb. greasy in N.S.W.) was about 24% above 1947-48 which was the previous seasonal record and 1948-49 sales realised £195 mill. as against £156.5 mill. in 1947-48 and pre-war returns of from £30 mill. to £60 mill.

In addition to the above sales 538,000 bales from Joint Organisation stocks were sold in Australia in 1948-49, realising £20 mill. (397,000 bales realising £14 mill. in 1947-48); much of this was low-grade quality wool and the average price was more than half that realised for current clip wool. Only 3,400 bales, or 0.11% of total offerings, failed to bring reserve prices and were bought in by Joint Organisation.

DAIRYING

New South Wales factory butter production which recovered in 1947-48 from the low drought level of 60 mill. lbs. to 76 mill. lbs. again fell a little in 1948-49 (74.5 mill. lbs.) and was only about two-thirds of the immediate pre-war output. Cheese output was 5.6 mill. lbs. in 1948-49 and also below 1947-48 and pre-war. However, it appears that total whole milk production in 1948-49 approximated last year's level, and was about 6% below 1938-39. An increasing quantity of milk is consumed as fresh milk and more is used for processed products. In 1948-49 output of concentrated whole milk and condensed milk fell off but this was more than offset (in terms of whole milk use) by increased output of full cream milk powder.

NEW SOUTH WALES = FACTORY PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN DAIRY PRODUCTS

	Year ended June				Wholemilk Equivalent	
	1939	1947	1948	1949	(Approximate)	1948-49
		million lbs.				
Butter	113.8	60.4	76.1	74.5	1 lb. = gall.	mill.gall.
Cheese	7.2	4.5	5.9	5.6	2.0750	154.6
Full Cream Milk Powder	2.6	4.1	5.8	12.2	1.0000	5.6
Concentrated Whole Milk	2.3	20.4	20.6	18.0	0.8501	10.4
Sweet Condensed Milk	2.3	1.1	4.9	1.8	0.3500	6.2
					0.2619	0.5

Milk supplies to the Milk Board fell off at the end of June because of flood conditions. For the year 1948-49 (52 weeks ended June 23rd) it totalled 49.05 mill. gall. of whole milk (including cream equivalent) for Sydney and 7.44 mill. gall. for other areas (Newcastle, Wollongong, Erina and Blue Mountains) compared with 47.96 mill. gall. and 6.69 mill. gall. in 1947-48. In 1938-39 only 27.41 mill. gall. were supplied to Sydney and 1.85 mill. gall. to Newcastle. Milk Board deliveries in 1948-49 amounted to about 19% of total whole milk production as against 9% in 1938-39.

MILK SUPPLIES TO MILK BOARD, New South Wales
(million gallons)

Whole milk and Milk Equivalent of Sweet Cream	Year ended June			
	1939	1947	1948	1949
Sydney	27.41	48.61	47.96	49.05
Other Areas (a)	1.85	5.86	6.69	7.44
TOTAL	29.26	54.47	54.65	56.49

(a) Newcastle from inception; Wollongong and Erina from January, 1947 and Blue Mountains from November, 1947 onward.

Whole milk output for all purposes in New South Wales for 1948-49 is estimated at 289.25 mill. gallons, compared with 289.62 mill. gallons in 1947-48. Milk production in the State reached a peak of 369 mill. gallons in 1933-34 but was down to 311 mill. gallons in 1938-39 and fell to 254 mill. gallons in the drought season of 1946-47. Australian production of whole milk rose from 1,168 mill. gallons in 1947-48 to 1,206 mill. gallons in 1948-49, that is 17 mill. gallons more than in 1938-39. Use of milk for butter (factory and farm) in 1948-49 is estimated at 785 mill. gallons (65% of the total) as against 762 mill. gallons in 1947-48 and 925 mill. gallons (78% of the total) in 1938-39.

WHOLE MILK PRODUCTION = New South Wales & Australia - mill. gallons

	1938-39	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48(a)	1948-49(a)
New South Wales	311	279	254	290	289
Other States	778	798	826	878	917
Australia	1,189	1,077	1,080	1,168	1,206

(a) Subject to revision